

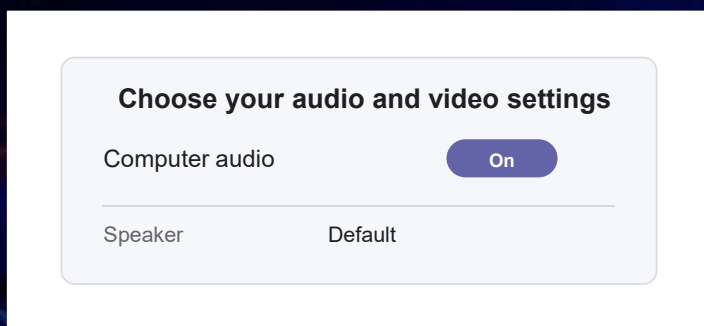
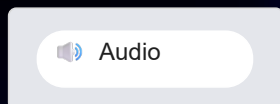


Welcome to the Working Group Meeting

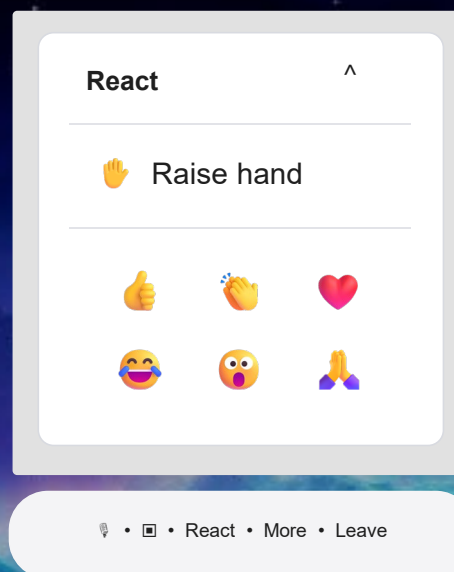
We will begin at 2:00 PM E.T.

Join using computer audio. Confirm the speaker and microphone shown in the pre-join screen, then select “Join now.”

Your microphone may be muted by the host.

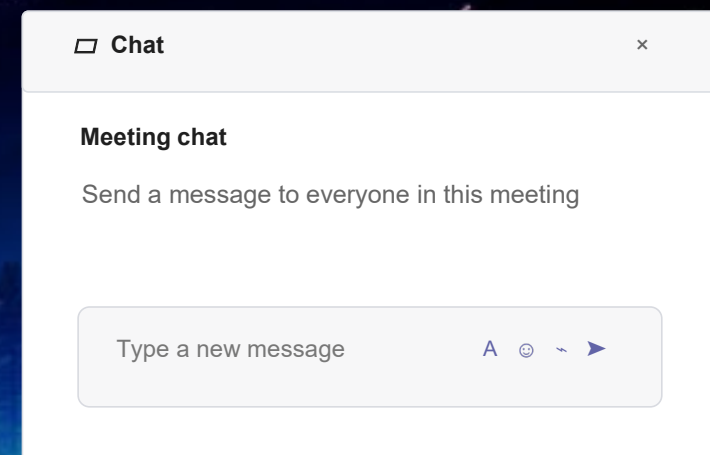


Would you like to contribute or ask a question verbally? Select “React,” then choose “Raise hand.” A presenter will call on you.



You can submit a written question at any time through the meeting Chat.

Please send your message to “Everyone in this meeting.”



In the chat, introduce yourself with your name, company, and your role.

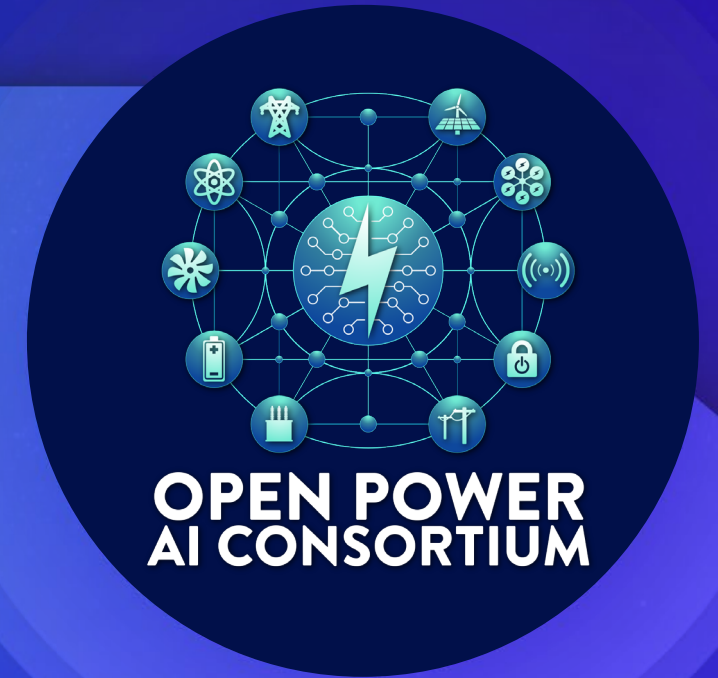
Reminder: This meeting is being recorded

OPAI Deployment and Implementation Working Group

October Working Group Meeting

Justin Thibault, PMP
EPRI AI Team

October 14, 2026



AGENDA

- Safety Message
- Deployment/Implementation WG Updates
- Working Group Deliverable Reviews
 - Utility Business Intelligence Playbook
 - Data Management Framework
- Microsoft Presentation
 - Bilal Khursheed
- Pampa Energia Presentation
 - Carlos Villena
- Adjourn

Cyber Security Awareness Month – Deepfake and AI Security

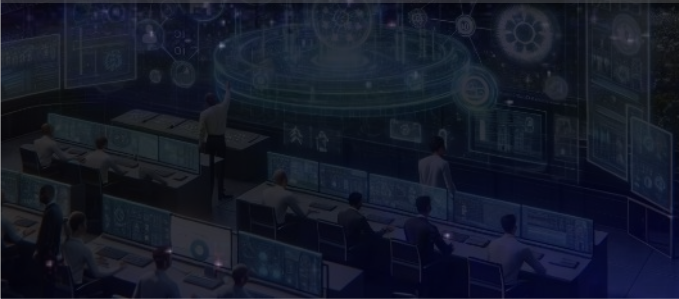
EPRI

ARE THEY REALLY WHO YOU THINK THEY ARE?

In 2024, compromises from deepfakes averaged over **\$450,000** per incident.*

Open Power AI Consortium – Key Objectives

Collect Data, Develop Libraries & AI Models



Create an AI Sandbox



Implementation and Lessons Learned



Implementation and Lessons Learned

- Collaborate with leading AI developers to deploy AI models.
- Develop a feedback loop from deployments for refinement and optimization.
- Maximize impact via knowledge sharing among consortium members.

Implementation Workstream Goals & Desired Outcomes

1. Connect commercially available AI solutions to end-users
2. Transfer, pilot, and implement new use-case solutions to industry
3. Foster a collaborative environment to improve the AI value proposition
4. Collect lessons learned through applications, demonstrations, and scaled implementation
5. Develop AI implementation guidance to help companies with successful implementation and value realization

Three Main Thrusts to Accomplish Goals

Research Products

- Value: Learning from implementation opportunities



Outreach and Interactive Knowledge Transfer

- Value: Interactive collaboration and awareness
- Value: Presentation opportunities



AI Tool Implementation

- Value: Experience with AI tools and streamlined implementation
- Value: One-on-one and community use-case build out



Upcoming Events

2026 Open Power AI Events

January						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

May						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

September						
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

February						
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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

June						
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14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

October						
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				1	2	3
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

March						
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29	30	31				

July						
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26	27	28	29	30	31	

November						
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29	30					

April						
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26	27	28	29	30		

August						
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						1
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

December						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Deployment WG Meeting

Use-Case WG Meeting

Domain-specific Model WG Mtg.

Member Representative Committee Mtg.

2027 Working Group Schedule Under Development

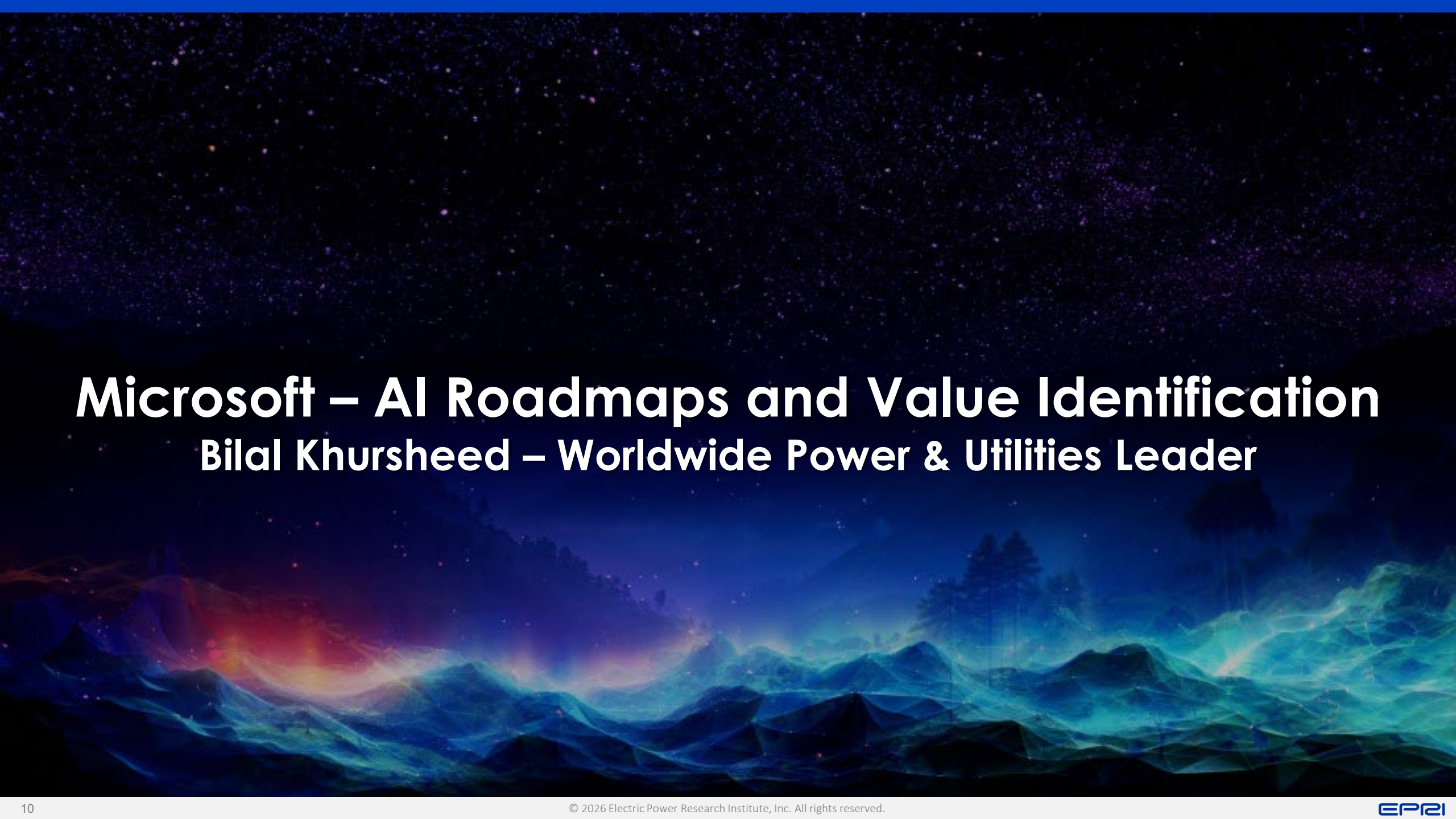
Upcoming WG Meetings

■ November

- EPRI – DOE Hardware Security at the Edge (HASE) AI Project: cyber security focused AI project overview
- Walz Oral History AI Application: addressing institutional knowledge retainment and transfer

■ December

- NERC GADS Reporting LLM Implementation (Chevron & Turbine Logic)
- Working Group Deliverables: deep dive



Microsoft – AI Roadmaps and Value Identification

Bilal Khursheed – Worldwide Power & Utilities Leader



POWER & UTILITIES

From Capabilities to Value

A practical business case & ROI framework for technology
and AI investments in Power & Utilities

**Start with what the business must do well.
Technology comes after.**

Bilal Khursheed

Executive Director, Global Power & Utilities

October 14th, 2026





Why utility technology business cases stall

01

Use-case sprawl & pilot purgatory

Predictive maintenance, vegetation AI, call-centre GenAI and load forecasting funded one by one; ROI never adds up to a function-level outcome.

02

Technology-led framing

"We're deploying ADMS" becomes the business case, instead of ADMS being an enabler of an outcome.

03

Hidden dependencies

AI failure prediction assumes a clean EAM asset register, an accurate GIS connectivity model and historian data — none of them funded.

04

Double-counted value

ADMS, AMI analytics and AI each claim the same SAIDI improvement, so the portfolio overstates benefits.

05

Not in the language of the regulator & CFO

Cases ignore rate base, totex, performance incentives and penalties, and cost recovery.

Result: many pilots, little scale — and low credibility with the CFO and the regulator.



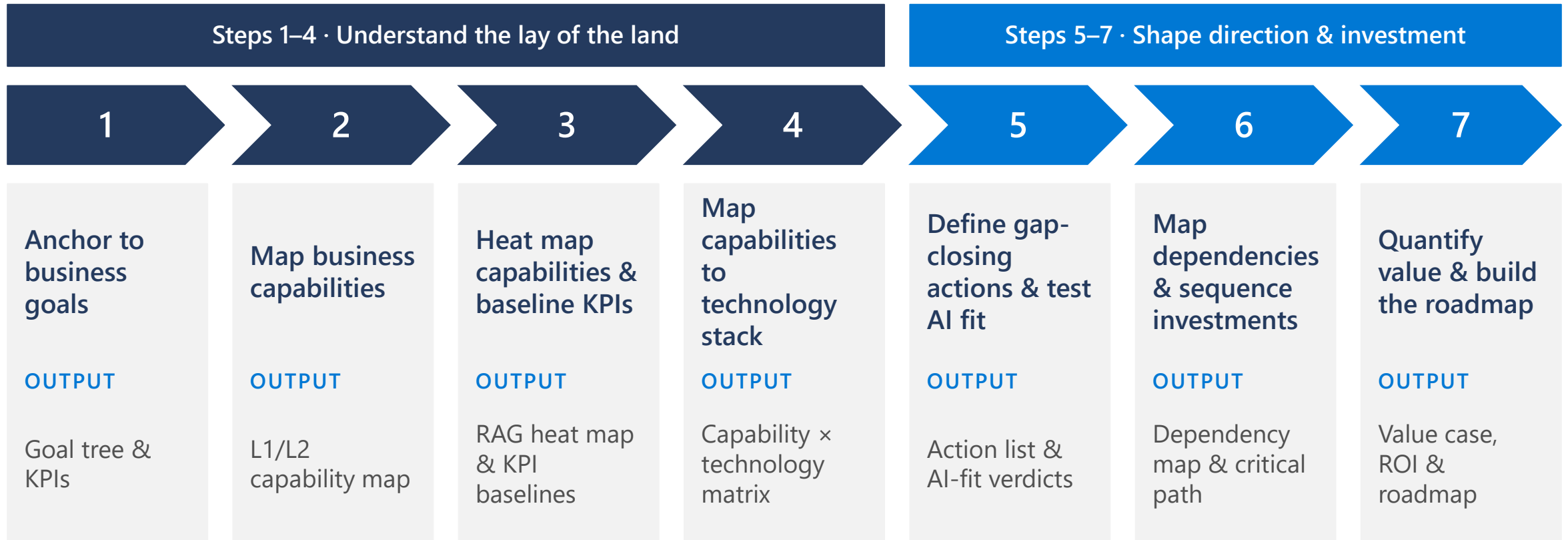
From use cases to capabilities

	Use-case-led (today)		Capability-led (proposed)
Starting point	Starts with a technology or AI idea	➔	Starts with business goals and the capabilities required
Scope	A single use case	➔	An entire business function (e.g., Asset Management)
Value	Claimed in isolation	➔	Tied to capability KPIs: baseline → target → delta
Dependencies	Discovered late	➔	Mapped before investment
Output	A project list	➔	A sequenced, fundable roadmap

AI is an outcome of the analysis — not the starting point.



Seven steps from goals to a fundable roadmap



Technology enters only at step 4 and AI only at step 5 — after goals, capabilities and baselines are clear.



Every investment traces to a business goal

01

Reliability & resilience

SAIDI · SAIFI · CAIDI · MAIFI ·
energy not supplied · storm
restoration time

02

Affordability & efficiency

O&M cost per customer ·
cost per km of line · capex
efficiency · cost-to-serve

03

Energy transition

DER hosting capacity ·
interconnection queue time ·
EV & electrification load
readiness

04

Safety & risk

TRIR / LTIR · public safety
incidents · wildfire ignitions ·
asset failure risk

05

Customer

CSAT / NPS · complaints · ETR
accuracy · digital adoption

06

Regulatory & financial

Performance incentives &
penalties · allowed vs
achieved return · rate case
outcomes

07

Workforce

Ageing workforce ·
knowledge retention ·
productivity

The rule
**Every capability and
every investment must
trace back to at least
one goal.**



P&U business capability map (T&D and retail)

Asset Management	Grid Planning & Engineering	Grid Operations	Field Services & Workforce	Customer & Metering	Enterprise
Asset strategy & planning	Load & DER forecasting	Network monitoring & control	Work management	Meter-to-cash	Regulatory & rate management
Asset register & data					
Condition monitoring	Network planning	Outage management	Scheduling & dispatch	Billing	Finance
Risk-based investment planning	Hosting capacity analysis	FLISR	Mobile field execution	Revenue protection	Supply chain
Maintenance planning & scheduling	Interconnection management	Switching management	Contractor management	Customer service	HR & knowledge
Inspection incl. drone/LiDAR & vegetation	Protection & design engineering	DER orchestration	Safety management	Outage communications	HSE
Failure analysis					
Materials & spares		Emergency / storm response		EE / DR / EV programs	

Start from a standard reference model (e.g., ISO 55000-aligned) and tailor it. Asset Management is the worked example.



Score capabilities, then baseline their KPIs

Score each L2 capability from 1 to 5 on

Strategic importance	1	2	3	4	5
Current performance	1	2	3	4	5
Process maturity	1	2	3	4	5
Friction / pain	1	2	3	4	5

INPUTS

Stakeholder interviews · process walkthroughs · KPI data · field “day in the life” · regulatory performance reports

OUTPUT

RAG heat map — priority = high importance + high friction

Capability	KPIs to baseline
Condition monitoring	Unplanned failure rate, MTBF, % assets with condition data
Maintenance planning	Planned vs unplanned ratio, schedule compliance, backlog
Field execution	Wrench time, first-time fix rate, truck rolls per job
Outage management	SAIDI / SAIFI / CAIDI, ETR accuracy
Vegetation management	Tree-related outages, cost per circuit-km, cycle compliance
Revenue protection	AT&C / non-technical losses %, theft detection hit rate
Interconnection	Days to approve, queue backlog
Customer service	AHT, first-contact resolution, CSAT

If you can’t baseline it, you can’t business-case it.
Poor data availability is itself a finding.



Where does technology help — or hinder?

Illustrative

	EAM	GIS	SCADA	ADMS/ OMS	DERMS	Histor- ian	APM	AMI/ MDMS	CIS/ Billing	WFM/ FSM	ERP/ CRM	Data & AI
Asset register	Partial	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Not supported
Condition monitoring	Partial	Not supported	Fully supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported
Risk-based investment planning	Partial	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Not supported
Maintenance scheduling	Fully supported	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Fully supported	Not supported
Outage management	Not supported	Partial	Fully supported	End-of-life or planned	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Partial	Partial	Not supported
Field execution	Fully supported	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Fully supported	Not supported
Revenue protection	Not supported	Partial	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Fully supported	Fully supported	Partial	Partial	Not supported
Interconnection	Not supported	Partial	Not supported	End-of-life or planned	Not supported	Not supported	Not supported	Partial	Partial	Not supported	Partial	Not supported

Fully supported

Partial — workarounds, spreadsheets

Not supported

End-of-life or planned

GIS network model accuracy gaps	Asset data split across EAM and GIS	Condition data held in spreadsheets	OMS not integrated with AMI	ADMS deployment planned
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Output: shows where friction is technology-driven vs process- or data-driven.



Close the gap first; test AI fit second

1 · CLASSIFY THE GAP

- People / skills
- Process
- Data
- Technology



2 · CHOOSE THE ACTION

- Process optimization
- Core system modernization
- Data foundation
- Integration
- Analytics / AI



3 · TEST AI FIT

- ✓ High-frequency, repeatable decisions
- ✓ A predict, prioritize or optimize problem
- ✓ High volume of unstructured information
- ✓ Data exists — or is planned
- ✓ Decision value is measurable

Not every gap needs technology.

AI EXAMPLES WHERE THE FIT TEST PASSES

Predictive

- Transformer / cable failure prediction
- Load & DER forecasting
- Theft detection

Optimization

- Risk-based capex prioritization
- Crew scheduling
- Storm pre-staging

Computer vision

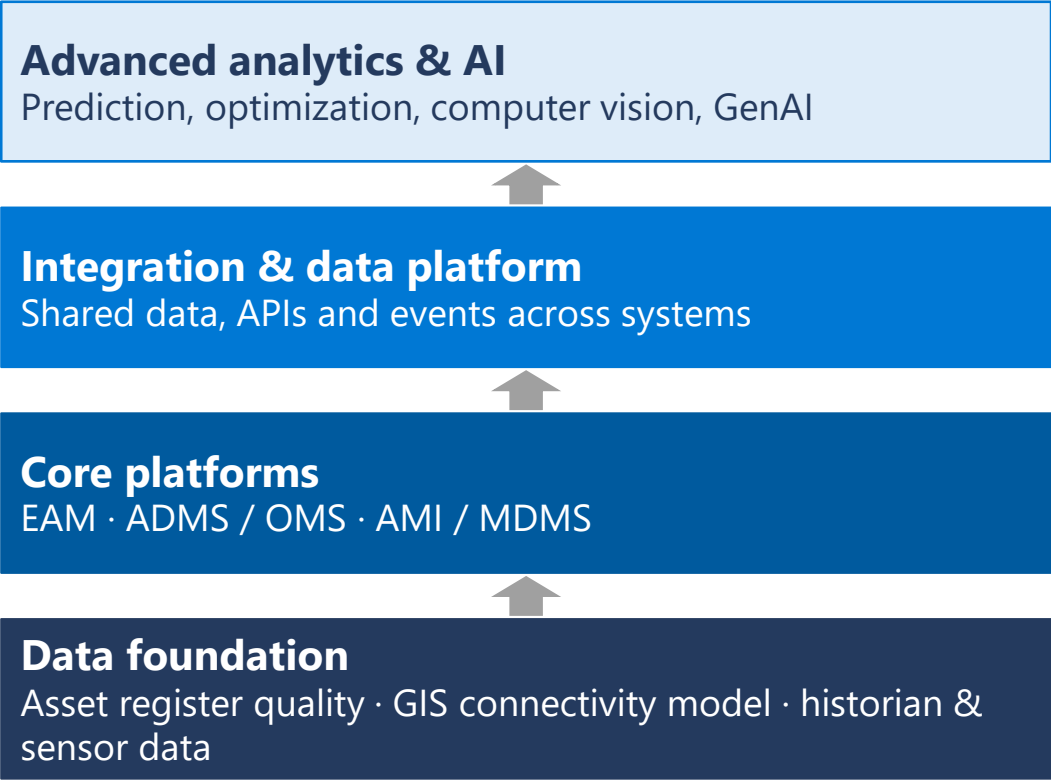
- Drone / LiDAR inspection
- Vegetation encroachment detection

GenAI & agents

- Field technician copilot
- Work order summarization
- Regulatory filing drafts
- Contact-centre assist
- Interconnection application review



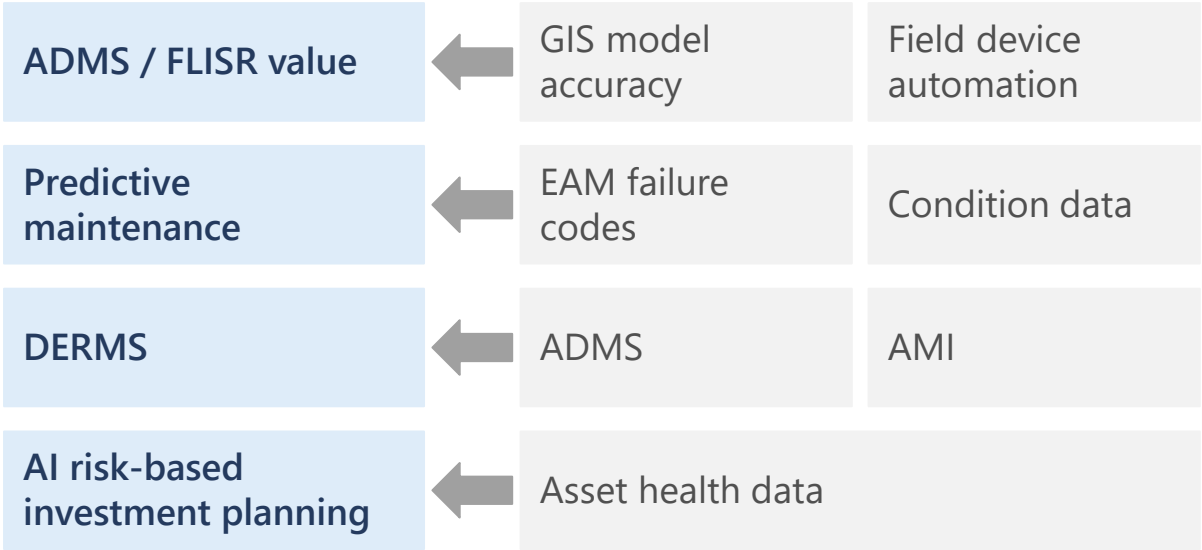
Fund the foundations before the AI



Build from the bottom up — each layer unlocks the one above.

Output: a dependency map and critical path — enablers on the critical path are funded first.

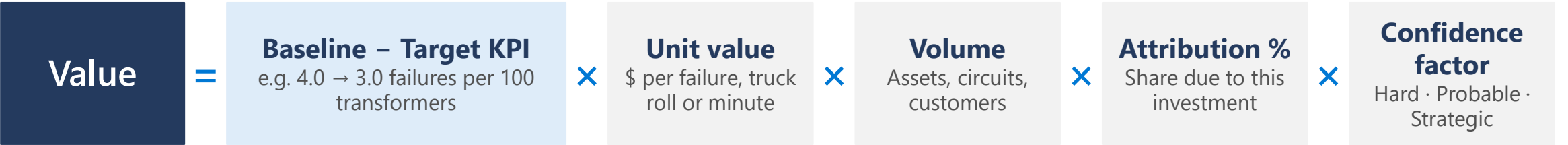
EXAMPLE DEPENDENCIES



Fund shared enablers once and allocate their cost across every benefiting case — never count the same benefit twice.



Value = measured KPI movement, monetized



VALUE LEVERS



Attribution

Split each KPI delta across technology, process and people — so ADMS and AI don’t both claim the same SAIDI minutes.

Illustrative: a 20-minute SAIDI improvement, attributed once

ADMS / FLISR 9 min · 45%	AI fault prediction 5 min · 25%	Process & crews 6 min · 30%
-----------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Sum of attributed minutes = 20 — no double counting.



Speak the language of the CFO and regulator

FINANCIAL METRICS

NPV

Risk-adjusted benefits less costs, discounted

IRR

Return rate vs the allowed return / WACC

Payback

Years until cumulative benefit covers cost

Benefit-cost ratio

$PV \text{ of benefits} \div PV \text{ of costs}$

RISK-ADJUST BY CONFIDENCE TIER

Hard

Cashable, contracted or measured; counted in full

Probable

Evidenced by pilots or benchmarks; weighted

Strategic

Option value, resilience, ESG; shown, not banked

Shared enablers (data platform, GIS remediation) are costed once and allocated across the cases they serve.

REGULATORY LENS

Capex vs opex treatment

Incl. cloud/SaaS accounting — check deferral or totex mechanisms

Rate base inclusion

Which assets earn a return; in-service timing matters

Totex & performance-based regulation

Incentives reward outcomes, not spend — link to KPIs

Prudency evidence for rate cases

Baselines, options considered, benefits tracking

SENSITIVITIES TO TEST

Adoption curve

Data readiness

Benefit ramp timing



Three waves, each gated by KPI movement

H1 · Foundation

0–12 months

- Data quality: GIS / EAM remediation
- Process quick wins
- Targeted AI pilots where data is ready

STAGE GATE

Asset register complete; failure codes standardized

H2 · Core

12–30 months

- ADMS / OMS
- APM
- WFM integration
- Enterprise data platform

STAGE GATE

Planned-work share and ETR accuracy improving

H3 · Differentiate

30+ months

- AI at scale
- DER orchestration
- Autonomous / agentic operations

STAGE GATE

Benefits register shows realized value vs target

GOVERNANCE

Business-owned KPIs

Benefits register:
baseline · target · actual

Quarterly portfolio
reviews

Annual heat map
refresh

Pilot → scale decisions
on measured KPI
movement



Illustrative

Three red capabilities anchor the case

	Importance	Performance	Maturity	Friction	Overall
Risk-based investment planning	5	2	1	5	Red
Condition monitoring	5	2	2	5	Red
Asset register & data	5	2	2	4	Red
Maintenance planning & scheduling	4	3	3	3	Amber
Inspection incl. vegetation	4	3	2	3	Amber
Failure analysis	3	3	2	3	Amber
Asset strategy & planning	4	4	4	2	Green
Materials & spares	3	4	4	1	Green

Importance in blue; performance, maturity and friction scored red–amber–green. Priority = high importance + high friction.

TECHNOLOGY CURRENT STATE

-  EAM (e.g., SAP PM) with inconsistent failure codes
-  Condition data held in spreadsheets
-  Historian not integrated with EAM
-  No APM solution
-  GIS asset data inconsistent with EAM
-  ADMS planned



Actions, dependencies and the value case

Illustrative

DATA FOUNDATION

- 1 Standardize asset data & failure codes
- 2 Integrate historian/sensor data with EAM & GIS

PLATFORM

- 3 Deploy APM

AI ON TOP

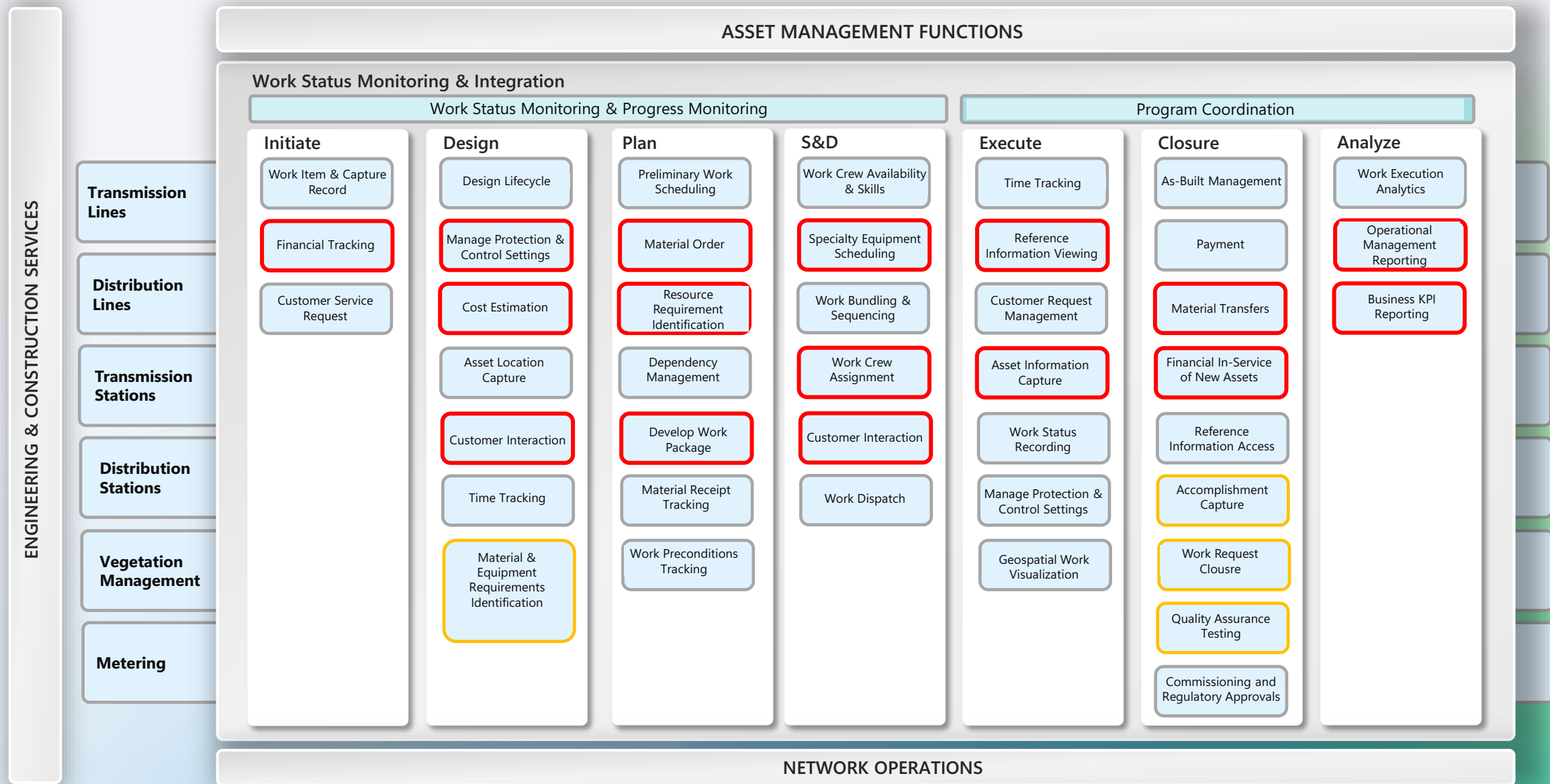
- 4 AI asset health indices & failure prediction
- 5 AI risk-based capex prioritization
- 6 GenAI field technician copilot

Critical path: 4 and 5 cannot start before 1 and 2.

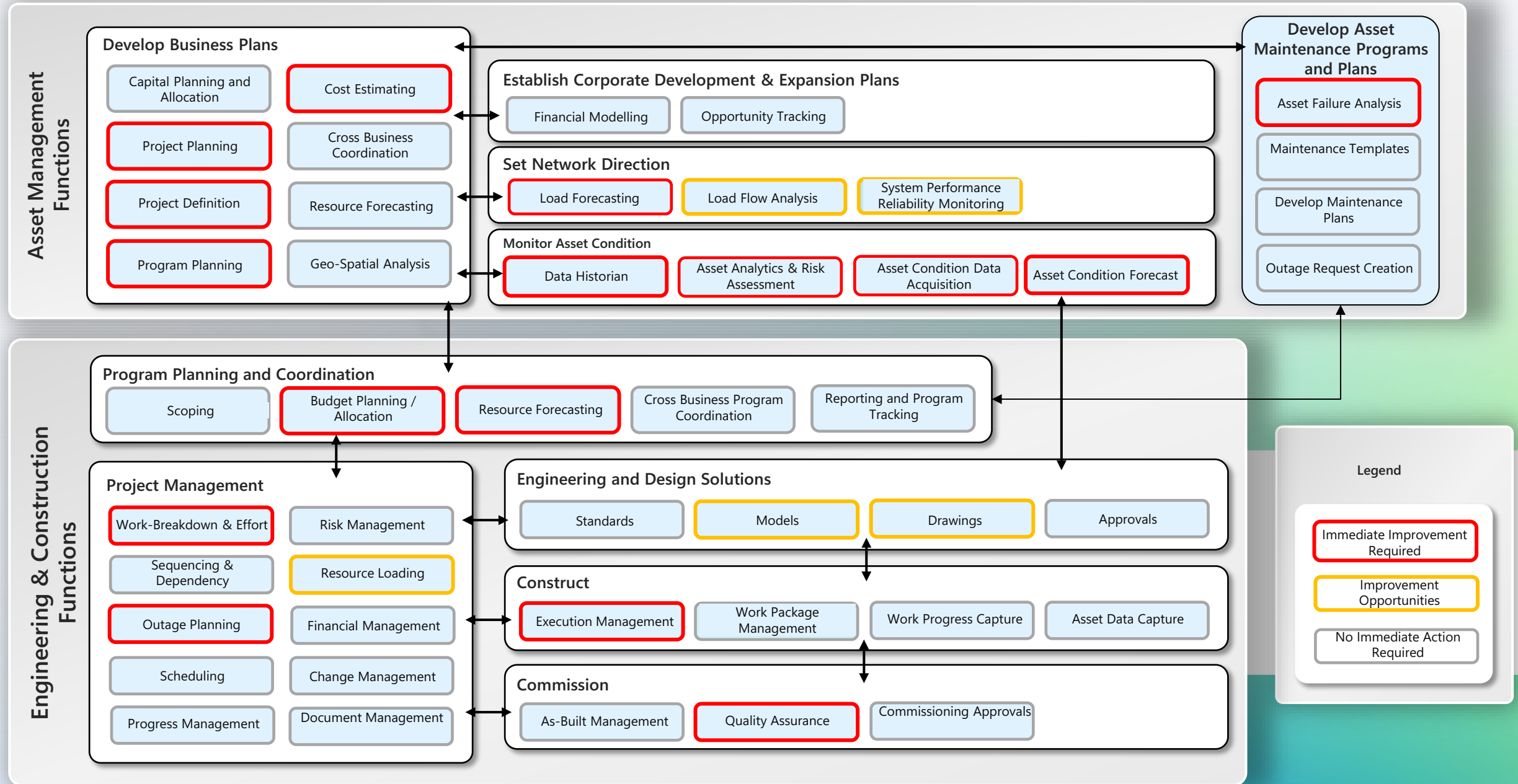
KPI	Baseline	Target	Change	Value lever
Unplanned failure rate (per 100 transformers / yr)	4.0	3.0	–25%	Opex / Risk
Planned work share	55%	75%	+20 pts	Opex
Replacement capex	Age-based	Risk-based	10–15% deferral	Capex
Inspection cost per asset	Manual	Drone / CV	–20–30%	Opex
SAIDI minutes from asset failures	Current	Reduced	Attributed share only	Regulatory

Capabilities first. Technology second. AI where it fits. Value you can measure.

Asset Management Domain – Core Function Heat Map



Asset Management Domain – Core Function Heat Map



Current State Solution Portfolio

Business Capabilities		Application Functions		Asset Analytics	SAP ECC	AIP – C55	MS CRM	ESRI GIS	Excel	Transm e	Delivery Point Performance	APR	PS-DB	Outage Mgmt	AVEVA	Protection DB	Xcel
Core Platform?				*	*	*								*			
Establish Corporate Development and Expansion Plans	Financial Modelling					✓			✓								
	Opportunity Tracking			✓	✓	✓			✓								
Set Network Direction	Load Forecasting														✓	✓	✓
	Load Flow Analysis														✓	✓	✓
	System Performance and Reliability Monitoring	✓															
Monitor Asset Condition	Asset Condition Data Acquisition		✓					✓				✓			✓		
	Data Historian	✓	✓					✓				✓			✓		
	Asset Condition Forecast	✓						✓				✓			✓		
	Asset Analytics & Risk Assessment	✓						✓									
Develop Asset Maintenance Programs and Plans	Asset Failure Analysis	✓	✓					✓									
	Maintenance Templates	✓	✓					✓									
	Develop Maintenance Plans	✓	✓					✓									
	Outage Request Management																
Develop Business Programs and Plans	Capital Planning and Allocation		✓	✓													
	Project Planning			✓					✓								
	Project Definition		✓	✓													
	Program Planning		✓	✓	✓												
	Cost Estimating	✓								✓							
	Geo-Spatial Analysis	✓															
	Resource Forecasting								✓								
	Cross LOB Program Coordination					✓			✓								



Technology Gaps & Pain Points Identified



Gap #	Gaps and Pain Points Identified	Overarching Goal	Actions Required to Address the Gaps
1	Asset planning tools are not effective (e.g. Bi-directional interface can cause data issues, Asset analytics may show incorrect data or crash due to high volumes)	Optimize decision making and reporting of business objectives to stakeholders	Enhance reporting or communicating of business objectives to stakeholders
2	Inability to perform various performance, condition based scenarios		Enhance analytical capabilities to help support key decision making throughout the Asset lifecycle
3	Integration does not exist between Asset Analytics and AIP – risk factors do not line up, manual data loads annually are required		Make data driven decisions to achieve business objectives
4	Flow of information does not make it's way throughout the entire investment lifecycle (limited field updates back to Planning)	Enable capability to track progress of investment decisions across asset lifecycle	Develop comprehensive view of asset risk
5	Difficult and lengthy to change algorithms in asset planning systems - Asset Analytics tool does not line up to asset planner expectations		Provide tools to help effectively monitor asset risk in quickly changing environment
6	Lack of coordination and enforcement of outages by Control Center particularly with Distribution	Increase stability in scheduling planned outages	Improving the factoring of customer needs in outage planning
			Streamlining coordination between multiple work groups assigned to outages
7	Lack of data governance across lifecycle, reducing the data quality from the field, causing lack of trust in system updates, resorting to manual methods	Enhance our ability to confirm success in investment and management decisions	Enable decision making on measurable outcomes by using key asset management processes
8	Data flow can be broken by interfaces between systems, causing people to ignore the tool and making system records unreliable		Forecast impact of different investment levers on the outcomes
			Instill culture of measuring and tracking outcomes from decisions
9	Integrity of data between SAP and GIS is not reliable	Ensure high quality data is readily available	Develop workforce capability to measure and track investment decisions and progress
10	Complex data landscape		Improve integration and data governance for asset condition information
11	Customizations in applications are extensive		Reduce customization in applications and platforms
			Create validation rules to minimize duplicate entries

Business Goals and Remediation Actions

Goals	Business Courses of Actions	Platform Impacts
Goal 1 Optimize decision making and reporting of business objectives to stakeholders	B1 Increase Asset Management system stability and flexibility B2 Utilize single data model, shared between systems	• AA • AA • AIP • GIS • MADX • CIM
Goal 2 Enable capability to track progress of investment decisions across asset lifecycle	B3 Standardize data captured by the field for asset changes	• Work Manager (M2M) • GIS • SAP • OMS • CIS • PSDB
Goal 3 Increase stability in scheduling planned outages	B4 Integrate Dx outage planning into single system	• P6 • SAP • TOAST • PSDB
Goal 4 Enhance our ability to confirm success in investment and management decisions	B5 Increase reliability and integrity of asset information across systems	• CAD • Tx Asset Database? • SAP, (incl CIS) • GIS (TGIS, G-ORMS, FD) • OMS • PSDB • ArcFM • Asset Analytics • C-Suite
Goal 5 Ensure high quality data is readily available	B6 Increase the integrity of the network connectivity model across systems	• SGI • GIS • SAP • PSDB • FMS



Technology Gaps & Pain Points Identified



Application Function	Current State	End State (Requirements)	Business Initiatives Supported	Work Packages	Dependencies
Asset Condition Forecast, Asset Failure Analysis	Asset Analytics with rigid models and manual data input	Enhance AA platform with dynamic modelling	B1 Increase Asset Management system stability and flexibility	1) Discovery Phase – Requirements, Architecture and Pilot 2) Implementation	IE11 Install STI, Galigeo, or other IQ/R
Capital Planning and Allocation, Cost Estimation	No integration between AA and AIP	AIP and AA integrated with common data model	B2 Utilize single data model, shared between systems	1) Data governance definition and architecture 2) Data conversion to single network model and hierarchy 3) Enable integration	
Integrated Network Outage Planning, Cross LOB Program Coordination, Resource Forecasting	NOMs V2 with limited integration and not used with Dx	NOMS V3 planning including Dx Lines, with constraint integration across scheduling systems	B4 Integrate Dx outage planning into single system	1) Integration of NOMs with SAP PM (\$1M) 2) Integration of P6 with SAP PS (\$1M) 3) Configuration between SAP PM and PS	NOMs v3 Technical upgrade GIS Work Manager
Data Historian	SGI interface between SAP and GIS unreliable and data lost	Enhanced data flow between SAP and GIS with minimal data loss	B5 Increase reliability and quality of data integrations across systems	1) GIS upgrade analysis 2) SIM Based data store analysis 3) Pilot of AUD and Designer11 4) Selection of target architecture 5) Implementation	GIS Data Model Enhancement



Pampa Energia – Implementation of Agentic AI

Carlos Villena – Data Analytics Manager

Open Power AI

Generative AI for asset integrity

Carlos Medina Villena

Digital Development Center, Pampa Energía



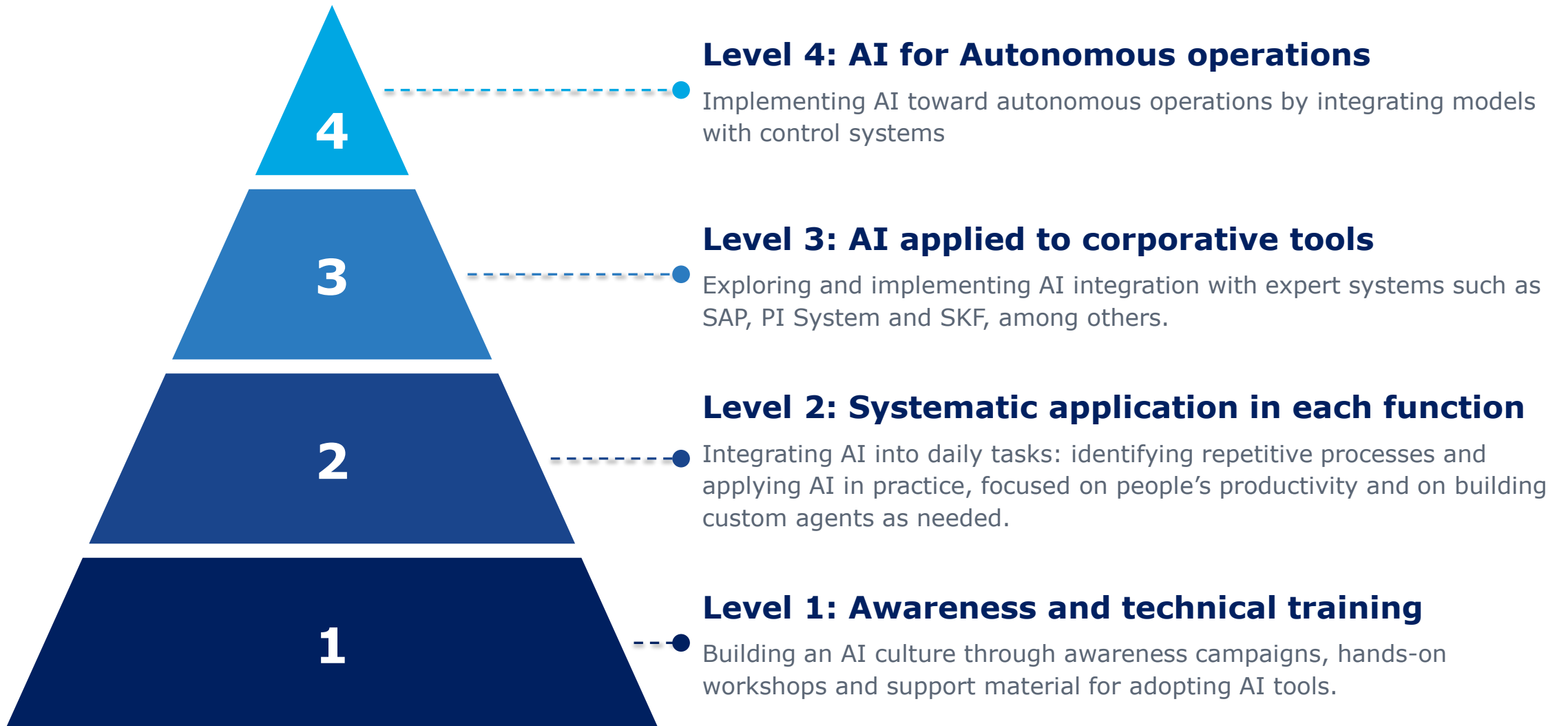
Open Power

01

Strategy

edumae

Strategy – AI strategy in the Generation business



Strategy – Two fronts for generative AI

Personal productivity

Everyone uses AI in their daily work: drafting, summarizing, analyzing, searching.

Integrating information to operate better

Bringing data and technical knowledge together to improve three business outcomes:

Reliability

Availability

Efficiency

Strategy – Integrating information, the same old challenge



Each stage added a new kind of data. Generative AI lets us, for the first time, also integrate **written knowledge**.

People

Communities and knowledge close to the plant



People – Communities of specialists



Disciplines

Chemistry

Electrical

Instrumentation

Process

and more

Subject matter experts discuss:



Best practices

What works at each plant and how to replicate it



Improvement opportunities

Recurring problems and shared solutions



Technical issues

Questions and criteria among specialists

We bring digital knowledge as close to people as possible

We train plant engineers in digital tools. They know the equipment; we give them the tools.



03

8 critical assets

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Critical assets – One lead per asset



Transformers



Generators



Steam turbines



Gas turbines



Boilers



Wind turbines



**BOP rotating
equipment**



Plant chemistry

Each lead uploaded their asset information to SharePoint: reports, tests, manuals and inspections.

Critical assets – Every asset has its own challenges



Transformers

Periodic tests: dissolved gas analysis (DGA) is annual. Evidence arrives only a few times a year.

Turbines

Real-time process data from the historian, plus inspections and tests.



Reports are tailor-made

Each asset type needs its own condition report format.



We tested tools and models

Copilot Studio and M365, measuring accuracy and repeatability.

Critical assets – Model benchmark on CPB steam turbines



Model	No manuals 1	No manuals 2	With manuals 1	With manuals 2	Variants
Claude Opus 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	3 V2 versions with manuals
GPT 5.6	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Deep Thinker	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Claude Sonnet	—	—	✓	—	
Expert	—	—	—	—	Reference report
Answer quality Technical depth and accuracy		Repeatability Two runs per model, same inputs		Evaluator AI itself, acting as a benchmarking expert	

17 reports generated from the same information, with and without OEM manuals

Benchmark result

Claude Opus 5 was the best-performing model

Answer quality

The deepest and most technically consistent analysis

Repeatability

Consistent conclusions across independent runs

atome

04

Cultural shift

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Cultural shift – We stopped competing with AI

At first

Expert vs. AI

Who knows the equipment better? AI as something to beat or correct.

Now

Expert with AI

AI does not replace our specialists: it complements them. It is a super tool in their hands.

Cultural shift – AI brings the science, we bring the context



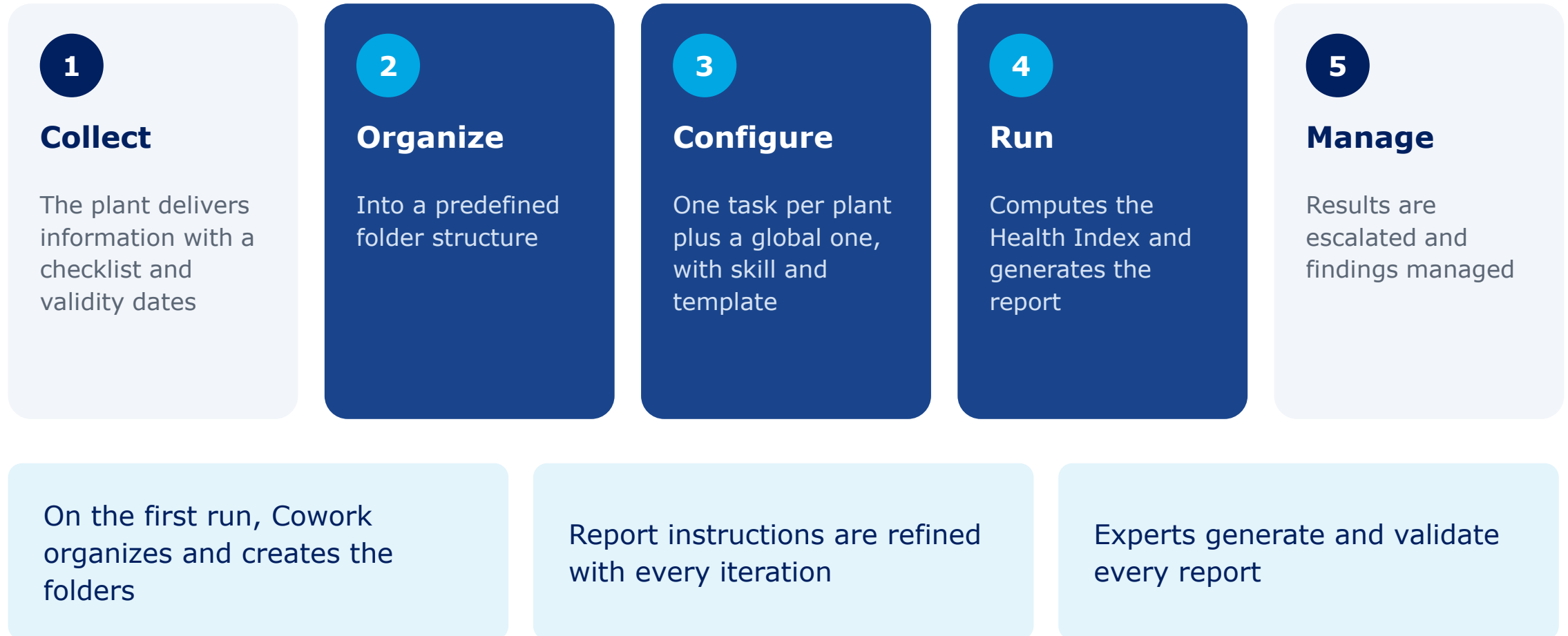
AI excels at the exact sciences and industry knowledge, but it needs as much internal context as possible.

05

Process and evolution

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Process – The health report with Copilot Cowork



Process – One Health Index, the same rules for everyone



$$HI = 0.8 \times D1 + 0.2 \times D2$$

D1, technical condition: tests, measurements and inspections against standards, OEM criteria and trend

D2, information quality: 60% source coverage, 40% validity

R1

An out-of-limit test caps the HI at 49%

R2

With D2 below 50, the asset is not assessable

R3

Every score cites its source and date

R4

Missing data must never be estimated

R5

Trend versus the previous period

R6

Weighted roll-up to plant and fleet

85–100%
Optimal

70–84%
Acceptable

50–69%
Degraded

< 50%
Critical: escalate 48 h

No data
Not assessable

Process – Next level: agents per asset and per plant

1

Report 100% validated

Experts fine-tune it until they fully trust the result

2

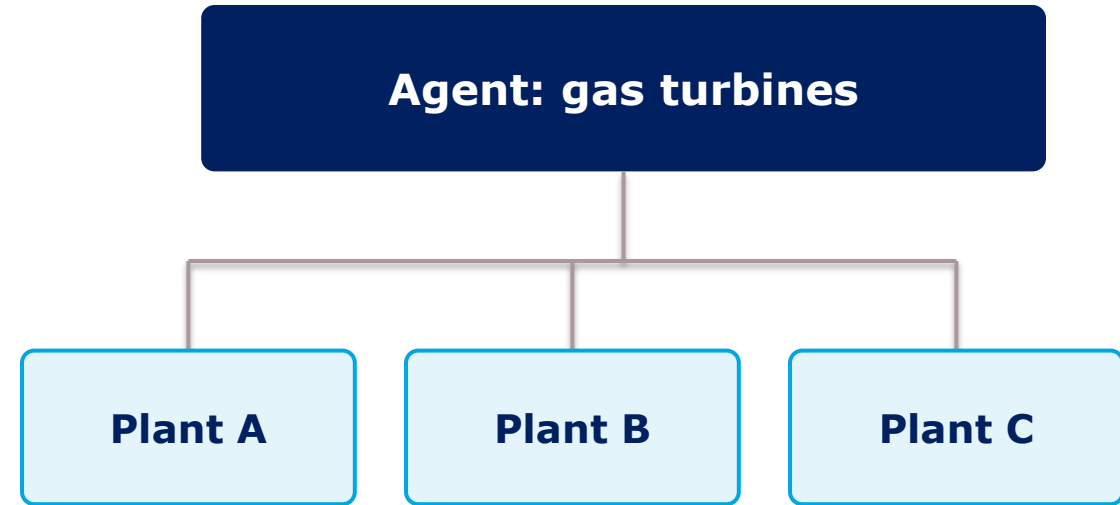
Parent agent per asset type

With a sub-agent per plant that knows its specifics

3

Open to the whole organization

Anyone can chat with the agent and go back and forth



Each sub-agent handles its plant's naming conventions and its suppliers' reports

Meanwhile, the report runs every week

Closing – What we learned

1

A new integration layer

After the historian and the cloud, AI integrates written knowledge.

2

AI complements the expert

The value lies in internal context and specialist validation.

3

Process first, model second

Common rules and traceability make it scalable across the organization.

Thank you

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